



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Gilbert inquired whether the story was regarded as a myth, or whether it belonged to the proper folk-lore of the tribe.

Mr. Hinman thought that it was not believed in as a fact.

FORTY-NINTH REGULAR MEETING, January 3, 1882.

Dr. Robert Fletcher read a paper entitled PAUL BROCA ; HIS LIFE AND WORK IN ANTHROPOLOGY.¹

Dr. Antisell inquired whether the report was true that Paul Broca died of internal aneurism.

Dr. Fletcher replied that this was not developed by the autopsy and was a mere supposition.

Prof. Mason spoke of a letter he had once received from Broca, in which he advised American anthropologists to confine their investigations to their own country as the most promising field of research.

Dr. Antisell remarked that Broca was the first to observe the perforated skulls.

Dr. Fletcher said that he had treated this subject specially in a paper read at a previous meeting, which accounted for his touching so lightly upon it in the present one.

Prof. Mason asked whether it could be considered as the established opinion that the faculty of speech is located in the third frontal convolution of the brain. He said that he had heard both Dr. Otis and Dr. Woodward speak very skeptically about it, and cite a case in which this lobe was carried away entirely, and the man talked more than before.

Dr. Fletcher replied that there was some conflicting evidence on the subject, but that the doctrine had recently gained ground. He

¹“Paul Broca and the French School of Anthropology;” in “The Saturday Lectures,” delivered in the Lecture Room of the U. S. National Museum under the auspices of the Anthropological and Biological Societies of Washington, in March and April, 1882; Boston, D. Lothrop & Co., 1882; Washington, Judd & Detweiler, 1882, pp. 113-142; also separate, as Saturday Lecture No. 6.

said that the views of Dr. Otis and Dr. Woodward which had been given must have been expressed some time ago, and he was quite sure they had been greatly modified since. He thought Dr. Otis believed in the doctrine at the time of his death, and that Dr. Woodward now accepts it with limitations.